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The latest and noblest work of Rebeldom

[From the Nashville Union.]

The rebellion has failed to produce one useful and humane invention.—There has not been a redeeming trait of character exhibited in all the rebel crew. They have fought like wild cats against all the graces of civilization. They have exhausted their powers of invention in the channels of brutality. The civilized world is not prepared—it is impossible for it to believe the half of the fiendish outrages that have been perpetrated by this race of incarnate devils. They have changed the whole moral code. Theft, and murder and falsehood, that were banished from earth among heathen races, have become objects of worship. Of all the outrages to which any people have been subjected, the last institute of torture devised for East Tennessee, is the most vile, the most brutal, and the most congenial to the morals and spiritual culture of the rebels.

The women of East Tennessee have been forced to go into the fields, and labor to raise bread for themselves and children. They have toiled so earnestly and faithfully, and succeeded in raising such abundant crops, that the brutal leaders of this rebellion have appointed a commission to accompany the conscript agents to ascertain whether they really are women, or men in disguise. This most inhuman commission is now subjecting those patriotic mothers to an examination the most cruel and barbarous that has ever disgraced humanity. We know the education and instincts of these animals and can credit the statements of men of veracity who have recently fled from that persecuted land. Those persons who are ignorant of their characters cannot believe such a cruel mode of torture.

When the annals of this barbarous rebellion are written, a tale of cruelty will be unfolded worthy of the knights of the lash, revolver, and knife. This is but the male side of the story; the female portion is still more painful and degrading. It is painful to contemplate the outrages now being enacted in that most loyal, most patriotic portion of this Union. When shall it end?

A Specimen Rebel Clergyman.

The southern pulpit is largely responsible for the rebellion which for two years has filled the land with mourning. It has from first to last done everything it could to "fire the southern heart." The character of the men who are thus employed, as events gradually disclose the truth, is found to be precisely what we should suppose in men of their action. There are southern clergymen, doubtless, who are honest and sincere in their course, but the greater number are probably men of the stamp of Bishop Polk, and of that chaplain who lately attended John Morgan as a guide in his dash through Ohio, pointing out and helping to rob and kill Union men. Another fit representative of this class is one Rev. Dr. Marshall, who formerly presided over a Presbyterian church in Yicksburg, and during the war has been a sort of general-utility man for Jeff. Davis. In Vicksburg this divine lived in style, borrowing money of Union men to maintain his establishment, and preaching secession on all possible occasions. At one time he elegantly said in his pulpit: "I know we shall succeed, unless God Almighty shall pay a premium for rascality."—On another occasion he declared that "if any man has any sneaking feeling of Unionism about him, he ought to be crushed to the earth."

A year or so ago this reverend advocate of rebellion constituted himself an agent for the distribution of contributed supplies to the rebel troops, and it is proved against him that he took great quantities of socks, shirts, drawers and other articles manufactured by wives, mothers, and sisters at home, and peddled them at retail in Richmond, putting the proceeds therefor into his own purse. Very naturally, these proceedings made the reverend Dr. Marshall decidedly odious to the rebel troops, but he was allowed to go unpunished, his services to the politicians being altogether too valuable to permit his removal from active life to the jail for which his crimes had fitted him. It is a satisfaction, however, to know that the reverend rebel was ousted from his fine residence at Vicksburg by General Logan, who put it in possession of an old and tried Union citizen whose home had been destroyed during the siege of the rebel stronghold.

It is thus, through the pulpit and by pensioned clergymen who are but mere puppets in their hands, that the rebel chiefs have incited the people, even through their religious emotions and sympathies, to the commission of crimes at which coming generations will stand appalled.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1863. NO. 10.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR: For more than three hundred years, an odious traffic in human flesh, has been carried on from the Western coast of Africa to the continent of America, which in its consequences has produced more unmingled woe, than any other calamity which has befallen the human family. It is not my purpose to enter into a minute detail of this abominable, Heaven-detested commerce. Suffice it to say, that for hundreds of years past, about *eighty thousand* human beings have been torn from their homes, and their *friends*, and all their earthly attachments, in each and every year of that long and dreary period.

When the Spaniards discovered the Island of St. Domingo, it was supposed to contain upwards of a million of inhabitants. And in the short space of fifteen years, that vast multitude had been reduced to about sixty thousand, and they were diminishing daily. About this time it was discovered that the Western coast of Africa was peopled with a hardy race, who were capable of enduring toil, and whose constitutions were adapted to the heat of a tropical climate. Thither the Spaniards turned their eyes, as to a place where slaves could be procured to labor in their mines; and from that accursed hour until the present time, the inhabitants of Africa have been torn from home and all the sweets and comforts of home and have been dragged into bondage under circumstances of cruelty and barbarity which has stamped everlasting infamy on all the actors in, and aiders and abettors of, this horrible traffic.

When the slave traders first visited the western coast of Africa, it is said to have been a most delightful country. It was thickly studded with villages, and swarmed with a population who were simple in their manners, amiable in their dispositions, and were in the quiet enjoyment of the bounties which nature had bestowed upon them in great profusion. It is true they were not civilized according to our ideas of civilization; and it is also true that nature had stamped on them a complexion different from ours; but still they were comparatively an innocent, happy, unoffending race. But the scene has been sadly changed in that ill-fated country; *a country red with black men's blood, and black with white men's crimes.*

The slave traders introduced among these simple people every thing that could please the fancy, excite the cupidity, or rouse the passions of uncivilized persons. They fomented quarrels among them, and furnished them with the means of destroying each other, until at length every man's hand was turned against his brother. The consequence was that the native tribes on the coast of Africa made war on each other, in which the great object was to make prisoners; and every person who was taken prisoner was sold to the slave-dealer, and was hurried on board the slave ships, which were constantly hovering off the shores of that devoted land.

But indeed it is impossible to portray the sorrows and the sufferings of the wretched sons and daughters of Africa. Think if you can conceive it, measure, if you can ascertain its dimensions, the length, and breadth, and heighth, and depth of that tremendous load of grief, which presses on the heart of the captive, when he casts the last lingering look on all he is leaving behind him—when he is about to be torn from home and all its pleasures, from his kindred and all he holds dear on earth! Form an idea if you can, of that unutterable desolation which encompasses the father and mother whose children have been torn from them in a moment, and of whom they are never again to hear any intelligence on this side of the grave! Conceive if you can, the bitterness of that cup of woe which the captive drinks to the dregs, as he is carried across the ocean in a floating dungeon, the draught continually embittered by the rembrance of that home, and those friends he never more shall see! Bring these things home to your own doors and measure them by your own feelings, and tell the result if you can! Think not these people, either in the land from which they came, or in that to which they are going, do not feel like other human beings, in like circumstances. It is a sad mistake to to think so,—

"Fleecy locks, and black complexion
Cannot forfeit nature's claim;
Skins may differ, but affection
Dwells in white and black the same."

Happy indeed would it be, for these wretched captives, if they lost their feelings at the same time they loose their freedom. But they do continue to feel, and that most keenly; and such is the effect of that unutterable *despair*, which *takes possession* of their whole souls, that it prompts them to adopt every means in their power to destroy their miserable lives.

Of the eighty thousand persons supposed to be carried captive yearly from the continent of Africa, one third of the whole number are supposed to die on the passage, from causes, some of which I have enumerated, and thrown in the ocean. Another third are supposed to die in what is called the seasoning, so that out of eighty thousand persons torn from Africa every year upwards of fifty thousand have died *from evil treatment and of broken* hearts, and other causes, in the course of a few months, from the time the galling chain of slavery was fastened around their necks* Oh! what a prodigious waste of human life! Let us pause for a moment and form an idea, if we can, of that mighty multitude of the murdered sons and daughters of Africa, who on that day, when *the ocean shall give up its dead, shall* appear at the bar of God to demand vengeance of their cruel murderers! Can any one, for a moment, contemplate this long protracted scene of villainy, and not be satisfied that there is need for and must be a day of awful retribution approaching?

WILBERFORCE.

Birmingham, Hun. co.,
August 26, 1863

* "It would be easy to prove" says Humbolt, "that the whole Archipelago of the West Indies which now comprise scarcely 2,500,000 negroes and mulattos, [free and slaves] received from 1670 to 1825, nearly five millions of Africans! In these revolting calculations on the consumption of the human species, we have not included the number of unfortunate slaves who have perished in the passage, or been thrown into the sea as damaged merchandise.

MONMOUTH, ILLINOIS,
August 13, 1863.

EDITOR GLOBE: *Dear Sir*—With your permission, I want to give you a short account of the way some of our Democrats have acted out here since the breaking out of the present rebellion, and what they remind me of. For the purpose of finding out whether the matter is local, or whether the *same peculiarities* have been observed in other places—in the first place some of my old friends lamented a great deal about our "Southern brethren" and their "rights," the poor fellows seemed to *have no relations in the* North at all, or if they had, seemed to care nothing at all about either them or their "rights," and they were in great trouble about the "Constitution"; were very much afraid "Old Abe" as they called him, would ruin it forever, by calling out men for three years, when the law only provided for three months. They seemed to have no fears for Jeff Davis, and the secessionists doing any harm, if old Abe the Abolitionist could only be kept in bounds. They had a great deal to say about how this war might have been avoided—and they laid the entire blame of its *not* having been avoided, *on the North*, and refused to do anything to get out of the scrape, because as they said, it was not their fault that the country got into it—there seemed to be different stripes *among them.* Some of them justified the Secessionists, and hoped they would succeed—said they had just as good cause for revolution as the colonies had when they revolted. They *reminded me of the traitors in the South* only they were twice as mean. Others said the Secessionists were wrong, but they would neither do or say anything in favor of the war for fear of *strengthening the Republican party,* and weakening ours. They put me in mind of the firemen of Engine No. 1, at a fire, because No. 2 got to it first, they refused to do anything, but coolly stood by and let their own property burn for fear No. 1 would get credit for putting out the fire.

Others were willing to support the Government—to put down the rebellion, only they were afraid the war would go too far and would be carried on so as to interfere with slavery; and so they held back and not only did nothing to aid the Government but threw all their influence against it. They remind me of a stout able bodied *fellow I once saw at a barn-raising*—a large heavy bent was going up, and all hands were at their best lift, the "Boss" sang out "yo heave" and all hands pushed and strained till it stuck, when *on looking round* here stood a big fellow with a rope attached taking a half hitch on a stump in the rear, for fear it might go too far and fall over and hurt somebody.

Another and large class put me in mind of an old goose we had when I was a boy; she was set to hatching in a fence corner, below the barn and by some means her eggs all got damaged and were *finally* destroyed; and to get her away, her nest was filled with brickbats, but in spite of all this, she stuck to the spot and hatched away for a summer season, hissing away at every attempt to induce her to leave, till the flesh wasted from her bones, and the feathers from her belly. So it is with these fellows, they stick to the old political nest, and hiss at the Administration and every move it makes, with the pertinacity of the old goose, and with as much prospect of *bringing forth any good thing* as the old goose from the brick-bats.

But there is another class of recent growth who professed to be in favor of a *more vigorous prosecution of the war, talked about our army*, and tried to get positions with good pay and safe places, and some of them made the same professions to get votes to elect them to the Legislature, and to Congress; the first when they failed to get positions, and the last after they were elected, fell into the "fire in the rear" peace party, and used their influence and position to encourage the *rebels and discourage our army.* They remind me of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold. They are called "copperheads" now, for I think it a disgrace to the snakes to make the comparison. Indeed, I know of but one serpent that would not suffer in a comparison with such, and that is the old serpent the Devil, and I don't know that he would consider it any compliment to be compared to them. There are other small shades of difference among them not worthy of note. Douglas said in this contest there could be but two classes *patriots* and *traitors*, either *for* the Government or *against* it. I don't like to say hard things about old friends, but they certainly don't seem to be for the Government.

Yours, &c. P.

The President.

The practical sagacity of the President is daily justified. His impulses are wiser than the wary plans of more cunning men. It is true that, in writing the letter to the Albany Committee, he was faintly accused in some quarters of want of dignity. But both the resolution to write and the time of writing were most happy illustrations of his shrewdness, while the letter itself is unanswerable, and will henceforth be a constituent part of the body of Constitutional interpretation. His replies to Governor Seymour are not less excellent in their way.

In fact, from the moment of his inauguration it will appear that he has fulfilled every duty of his great office with an ability not less remarkable than his honesty. The desperate effort to make him seem to be a partizan has utterly failed. He has aimed only at the maintenance of the government; and to secure that end he has no more hesitated to adopt a policy which his own party approved than he has to take measures which the party opposed to him applauded. He has filled the chief posts of command with men of all political views. Yet he has been most sharply denounced from the beginning of the war no less by his old party friends than enemies. The consequence is, that, at this moment, he stands a little outside of all parties, even among loyal men. The rebels, and their tools, the Copperheads, of course, hate him. The War Democrats doubt some points of his policy. The Conservative Republicans think him too much in the hands of the radicals; while the radical Republicans think him too slow, yielding, and half-hearted. And yet, without doubt, the more thoughtful and patriotic men of all parties can not but see how time confirms his wisdom, and were a President to be named to-morrow they would declare for Mr. Lincoln.

So calm is his temperament, and so patriotic his policy, that the emancipation act from his hands could not seem, and never has seemed, to be a partisan movement. From the beginning he did not doubt the right of emancipation as a military measure. But he carefully declared the object of the war to be the maintenance of the Government. When Fremont and Hunter issued their orders he quietly revoked them, not, as he said, because such measures were wrong, but because in his view the time for them had not come, and when it came, he must exercise the power. When it did come, he warned the rebels last September that he had never doubted the possible military necessity might arise; that a military measure so grave and so long agitated should not be summarily adopted; that he admonished them, if they feared the consequences of such a measure, to escape them by submission to the laws; and that if they did not submit within three months the measure would become a part of the policy of the Government.

The rebels sneered, and their allies, the Copperheads, organized. The disastrous failure of McClellan's and Pope's campaigns, with the retirement of Lee in good order after Antietam, the long inaction of the autumn, and the removal of McClellan, dispirited many and disaffected some to the war. The consequences were seen in the elections. Mr. Horatio Seymour is a specimen of the result. But the President did not waver. The country was to be saved, if at all, by a policy which was not approved by the virtual friends of the rebellion. The opposition of such gentlemen as Mr. Seymour and his managers was the conclusive argument for that policy. Therefore, on the 1st of January, the order of emancipation was issued and all persons held on that day as slaves within specified limits were freed.

To that order, and the policy which dictated it, every sincerely loyal man accedes. For it was clearly not an act of the President, as a partisan Republican, but as Commander in chief, sworn to defend the Government by every military resource. The loyal men who sustain it to-day are of all the late political parties and of all shades of opinion in regard to Slavery. The order was not issued by the Commander in chief, nor is it supported by the loyal country, because slavery is wrong, but because it helps the enemy.—Doubtless the conviction that it is the root of the war has made many assent with more alacrity to the act of emancipation; but the President adopted it as a military and not as a moral measure. The way in which it was done, and the time, are both indications of the practical wisdom of the Chief Magistrate.

History will vindicate the President, even if our impatience should be unjust to him. It will show that succeeding to the executive head of the Government at a moment of most complicated military and political peril, and when national salvation seemed almost impossible, he displayed such simplicity, earnestness, honesty, patience and sagacity—neither overwhelmed by disaster, nor confounded by treachery, nor disquieted by the distrust of friends—that he may be truly called a Providential man.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Execution of a Deserter.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

CAMP NEAR MORRISVILLE, Va., Aug. 20.—One of those melancholy events which seldom take place in the army—too seldom, many persons think, for its efficiency and well being—took place this afternoon, at three o'clock, in the rear of the Second Division, Second Corps, General A. Webb, commanding.

The name of the unfortunate man is Mabury. He belonged to the Seventy-first Regiment, P. V, better known as Baker's and Wistar's California. The antecedents of the poor man I am unacquainted with. Suffice it to say that his crime was desertion, of which he had been proved to be guilty twice, and for which he was executed this afternoon in the presence of thousands of the Army of the Potomac.

The scene was a most impressive one, and doubtless has made an indelible impression on the assembled multitude. The troops were drawn up in three lines—one in front, one on the right, and the other on the left of the prisoner. Our Brigade, of which he was a member, occupied the front line. The prisoner was conducted to the place of execution, preceded by the Captain of the Provost Guard and the Brigade Band, who played an air appropriate to the melancholy occasion. The guard, who were selected as the firing party and numbered thirteen men, followed in the rear, preceded by the coffin, which was carried by four men. He was accompanied by the Chaplain of the Seventy-second Regt. The prisoner walked with a measured tread to the place of execution, and though he seemed to realize the solemnity of the scene before him, and the occasion which had called together so many troops with sad and melancholy countenances, betrayed no fear or trembling emotion and shed not a tear in passing. He was conducted to the spot which had previously been chosen as the place of execution. The grave, which was soon to swallow his bleeding remains was already dug and yawned before him. He was directed to be seated on his coffin which was placed in front of his grave, this, however, was of but short continuence.—The Adjutant General of the Division (Capt. Woods) then directed the prisoner to stand up while he read the proceeding and findings of the Court to the unhappy man. He listened with respectful deference to its recital, still evincing no weakness or faint heartedness whatever, outwardly; however, much of it he may have felt wringing his poor heart within. He had evidently nerved himself for the great struggle which was to close his eyes forever in this world from the beautiful landscape which for miles spread out before him. Externally he performed this part well which induced every one to form the opinion that cowardice could not have made the man desert but some other motive or motives best known to himself and his God.

When the Adjutant General had concluded, he sat down on his coffin, when the chaplain who was in attendance on him, addressed the multitude, and the unhappy man also spoke for a few minutes. Nearly all of the address of the latter was inaudible; enough however could be heard to understand that he asserted he had not deserted on account of cowardice, but from other motives which were not enunciated to the multitude. A fervent prayer was offered up in behalf of the prisoner, which I feel quite sure was participated in by nearly all the troops, though I believe all were of the opinion that the sentence was a just one and ought to be strictly carried out in his case. I might remark here, that quite a revolution in sentiment has taken place in the army in regard to the punishment of deserters of late. Thousands of instances have occurred of men deserting from the army, and little notice taken of it—there is generally some flaw found in the proceedings which exonerates the guilty one and he has been returned to duty.—The very case we have just been giving an account of is a case in point—had more severe measures been resorted to in the early period of the unhappy rebellion, the discipline of the army would have been better maintained, and where insult and contumely is thrown at it now, respect and obedience would occupy their place.

Why, it is notorious that many men desert for the purpose of joining some other body to get the bounty money. I am told there are some cases of this kind now to be tried in our brigade—desertions from our brigade since the war began are not counted by scores but hundreds. It is obvious then that something should be done to arrest an evil of such magnitude and one which has been so baneful and demoralizing in its effects on the army. Doubtless there are many cases more aggravating than the one which is the subject of this article, who have not suffered the penalty which they so richly merit or that he has paid. But that is no reason that justice should be overlooked or abandoned in his case. Better begin late than not at all. Some good may flow from the execution of the sentence in his case being carried out which will prevent hundreds, perhaps thousands, from following his unpatriotic example, and conduce to elevate the sentiment of loyalty to the good old flag, unfortunately in too many instances permitted to fall to a very low standard in the army.

The prayer being finished, the prisoner was approached by the Captain of the Provost Guard, who directed him to take off his coat, while he tied a white handkerchief on his eyes.—He then shook hands with the Captain of the Guard, the Chaplain and one or two others, and then sat down on his coffin. The signal for the time of being ready was then given by the unfortunate man himself. It was to raise his right hand out right. As soon as this was done the captain of the guard gave the commands to the firing party—"Ready," "Aim," "Fire," which was done as soon as the commands were given, and the lifeless form of poor Mabury lay by the side of his coffin.—Thus ended the mortal career of a man who, judging from his appearance, was a man of some intelligence, by no means unprepossessing, and with a conformation of body above the common standard. I have no disposition to speak lightly of his character. He was enlisted as a soldier under his country's flag; he deserted that flag in its day of tribulation, and for that offence he has suffered the punishment due to the commission of a heinous crime. It is probable that bad company and evil example has led him to do the deed, and he who could have given his life in his country's service, the memory of which would have been handed down to posterity with the blessings of his countrymen, has been considered too unworthy to live among them for ever more. May his example prove beneficial to others who may have cherished similar propensities, and save them from a like fate. He was a man over thirty years of age, I should think, and I am told leaves a wife and two children in Philadelphia.

Yours, SIXTY-NINTH.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

COLD BLOODED MURDER OF A CHRISTIAN MINISTER.—The Rev. P. Glen, a pious and devoted minister of the Lutheran church, a Pennsylvanian by birth, but for a number of years past a citizen of Indiana, was cruelly murdered, and his house burned to the ground on the 9th of July, by the followers of John Morgan, during their recent raid into the States of Indiana and Ohio.

The rebels first attacked and wounded Mr. Glenn's son very severely, and then plundered his house of all they wanted. Fearing they would take his life, he fled to the woods for concealment, but on seeing his house on fire, and fearing that his wounded son and perhaps his wife might be consumed, he felt it his duty to return, if possible, to rescue them. Just at that time three of the scoundrels that had passed the house returned with a flag of truce. Having no idea of the perfidy of these men he returned, and was met by them with extended hands and friendly greetings. On their complaining of being thirsty, Mr. Glenn gave them water, and as soon as they had drank, he was shot by one of them in his house, doubtless supposing that he would burn up with the house. But after he was wounded, he walked two or three rods from his house, remarking to his son, who was lying under a tree, "I am also wounded," and expired in about fifteen minutes.

Whilst the house was burning they would not permit Mrs. Glenn to take out anything but a small portion of clothing, and when robbing her smokehouse they would not allow her to take a single ham or bar of soap, saying she was not worthy of them. Could the wild savage or the Sepoy of India do worse?

Meeting of War Democrats in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 20.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of War Democrats was held here to-night. All parts of the State were fully represented. Gen. Nathan Kimball presided, and Major Gen. John M'Clernand; Gen. Dumont and Hon. Henry Secrist were among the speakers.

Letters were received from Hon. Lewis Cass and Gen. Logan and Dan. S. Dickinson, all of whom expressed their sympathy with the objects of the Convention.

Resolutions were adopted favoring a vigorous prosecution of the war, sustaining the Administration in all its efforts to put down the rebellion, denouncing the State agent Auditor and Treasurer of the State for their willingness to repudiate the public debt and sacrifice the honor and credit of the State for partizan purposes.

—The Lebanon *Advertiser says*:—"The only thing that the opposition have thus far been able to say against Judge Woodward is, that, being the Democratic candidate for Governor, he has not resigned his position on the Supreme Bench."

Perhaps the *Advertiser* forgets that Judge Woodward was the author of the decision that soldiers have no right to vote; and the author of the resolution excluding foreigners from the elective franchise until they had been twenty-one years in the United States; and the author of the infamous doctrine, which all loyal Democrats have repudiated, that secession is right, and that the South is right in rebelling against this Government. The *Advertiser* seems to be oblivious of these amiable little traits in the political character of Mr. Justice Woodward.

—The Bedford *Argus* utters the following trenchant truth: "Let the people of Pennsylvania elect George W. Woodward to be Governor of this great Commonwealth and we would soon see the same disgraceful scenes enacted that have disgraced the city of New York. His principles, and those of the miserable crew who nominated him, are the same as those of Wood and Seymour."

All of one Kind.—As a train load of Morgan's men were passing through Newark, Ohio, one of them, as the crowd assembled to see the horse thieves and murderers, asked if there were any Vallandigham men about? "Yes, sir," said a raw-boned chap, "I am a Vallandigham man." "All right," said the horse thief, get right in here with us; *we are all Vallandigham men.*"

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 2, 1863.

Our Flag Forever!

"*I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and* UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

HON. DANIEL AGNEW,

of Beaver County.

UNION DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR SENATOR.

George W. Householder, of Bedford.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For Assembly,

DAVID ETNIER, of Cromwell.

For Prothonotary,

WILLIAM C. WAGONER, of Brady.

For Register and Recorder,

D. W. WOMELSDORF, of Franklin.

For Treasurer,

DAVID BLACK, of Huntingdon.

For County Commissioner,

JOHN HOUSEHOLDER, of Penn.

Director of the Poor,

JOHN LOGAN, of Barree.

For Auditor,

ABRAHAM HARNISH, of Morris.

THE NEWS.—We have received but very little war news of late. What we do receive is mostly mere rumours—nothing reliable.

WANTED,—A girl to do house-work. Good wages will be given. Inquire at this office.

WE are not certain we will be sustained in our independent course, but, come weal or woe, we shall pursue just such a course as *we* believe will give the most aid to the preservation of our Government, and the most effective opposition to the rebellion, traitors and sympathisers. We have in our midst, and throughout the country, men who profess to be loyal Union men—men who believe they are as good Union men as any of those who have voluntarily offered up their lives in the battlefield in defence of our flag, but in our opinion they are better *party* men than they are either good Union men or good citizens, A disloyal man is not a good citizen. He can be disloyal, and yet be ignorant of the fact. He has always been a supporter of Democratic nominations, and now that the organization has got into the hands of traitors—the friends of the leading rebels in rebellion against our government—he still sticks to *party*, votes the ticket, and by so doing gives the rebels as much aid and comfort as he possibly could were he an open sympathiser or in the rebel ranks. If Woodward should receive a majority of the votes at the next election, it would be received by the South as an evidence of the strength of their friends in Pennsylvania, and would have the effect of encouraging Jeff. Davis to hold out against the Union army and the government. Every vote cast for Woodward and the so-called Democratic district and county tickets, will be a vote against our army. Every vote cast for Governor Curtin and the Union ticket will be a vote endorsing the character of our army, the war policy of the National and State Administrations, and will be received by the rebels as a condemnation of their treason. No man can be a loyal man who gives the rebels aid and comfort.

W. J. Baer, Esq., of Somerset, on Friday last, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Senator, in opposition to Mr. Householder, the Union candidate. Mr. Baer, has ability to fill the position, but he can't be elected; his opponent is a better man an unconditional Union man—the opposite of Mr. Baer, who works in harmony with the Vallandigham traitors. Mr. Householder will have a majority in every county in the district if the Union men do their whole duty.

THE nation never had a greater cause, or the State a grander opportunity than the present. As much by his merit as his fortune, Gov. Curtin, at this moment, represents the cause of the Nation and the interests of the State. Judge Woodward stands opposed to the Government, opposed to our soldiers, opposed to the war, and in sympathy with the South. He is, therefore opposed to all the interests and patriotism of the State. We would not elect Jefferson Davis President of the United States. It would not be quite so bad to make Woodward Governor of Pennsylvania.

Read.

The Richmond *Whig* of August 21st says:

"The loss of Vicksburg and the failure at Gettysburg are the two events of the year, which seem to render highly probable *a long and almost indefinite continuance of the war.* Apart from the victories we may achieve in the field, there are but two means of counteracting the baneful effects of these events and bringing hostilities to an early close. These are foreign intervention, or a determined and successive opposition by the *conservative* masses of the North to the Abolition faction, which has the control of the Government at Washington."

What stronger evidence will the people ask for to satisfy them that the rebels look upon the efforts no making by the "Democratic party" as favoring their cause—encouraging the rebellion. Because the traitors were defeated at Vicksburg and Gettysburg, they think there will be "a long and almost indefinite continuance of the war." Why do they come to such a conclusion? Is it not plain that they do not intend to lay down their arms until they are successful in destroying this government or are conquered by our loyal army. They hope for success—they expect to succeed with their rebellion—not by their own strength, but by "either foreign intervention, or *a determined and successful* OPPOSITION *by the* CONSERVATIVE *masses of the North to the Abolition faction which has the control of the Government at Washington.*" The "conservatives" are the party now organized under the lead of Woodward, Vallandigham, Seymour, & Co. It is best known as the "Democratic party." To this party the rebels look for aid—this party the rebels expect will make a determined opposition to the Government at Washington—and in this they will not be disappointed if the masses of the party can be persuaded to close their eyes and vote as the leaders direct. Honest men—loyal men—act your part well. Cut loose from an organization having for its object the dessemination of treason.

LOYAL PEOPLE OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY, READ!—R. Milton Speer, the real editor of the rebel *Monitor*, the would be aristocrat, and a pettifogger, declared on our streets one day last week, that if "he had not the means to get out of the draft, he would cut his throat," before he would go into the Union Army. Also, that if he were a citizen of Ohio, he would vote for Vallandigham. These are his words as nearly as they were told to us. Loyal men and women of Huntingdon county, what do you think of such a man as R. Milton Speer, Esq. (?) a young public servant, in one sense of the word, dependent upon the people for his daily bread, uttering such language? Can you patronize such a stuck up *thing*? Is not the mention of his name in your presence a stench in your nostrels? Does he deserve to be recognized, much less patronized, by loyal men? Is he not a traitor of the basest, blackest type? Does not he and his cohorts deserve a severe punishment for their treason. Does not he and his followers the acknowledged leaders of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" and *Dimmyeratic* party of this county deserve the just scorn and contempt of all honest, loyal, law-abiding, Union-loving citizens. Voters of Huntingdon county, can you, will you go hand in hand with such men and assist them in electing men to fill high places, who will destroy their Government, and sell their "birth-right for a mess of pottage." Men of Huntingdon county, think of it—ponder it well before you poll a vote that will disgrace you all your life, and put you to the blush whenever you think of it. Look well before you leap.

ELECT Andrew G. Curtin and you keep in the Chief Magistracy of the State a man whose heart is with his country, and against her enemies—whose action has ever been wise and patriotic, and whose principles are those of Washington. Such a man as times of danger demand, and one in whom the people may trust as a leader, to whom the soldier may look as a friend. Keep him in the gubernatorial chair he fills so nobly, and you defeat the rebellion at the polls of Pennsylvania. We ask you, Democratic voters, can you vote against this Governor simply because he is not your *party* candidate? Are you offered a better man? Think of what Governor Curtin has done; of how well he has been tried, and answer if party politics shall force you to oppose him, that a rebel symyathizer may occupy his place. Every man who feels earnestly opposed to the success of the rebellion must vote for Curtin.

Calling Out of Half a Million Black Troops by Jeff Davis.—Southern papers received at Morehead City, N. C., say that Jeff Davis has declared, after a conference with the Governors of the Confederate States, to call out half a million black troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the war.

☞ A numerously attended Union meeting was recently held at Pelham, Greenbay county, Tenn., at which resolutions were passed expressive of the desire to return to the Union, repudiating the act of secession passed in 1861, and recommending the reorganization of the State.

"The reference of the *Globe* to the absence of R. Bruce Petrikin, from his regiment, is worthy only of a brute.—Mr. Petrikin was in Philadelphia, serving in the ranks of Captain Thomas' company, when he was suddenly summoned home by a most painful domestic affliction."—*Monitor.*

The *Monitor's* desire to have our reference to Bruce's absence from his regiment misunderstood, makes it necessary for us to expose his *soldierly* conduct still further. It was all right for Bruce to be at home—indeed; for all the service he rendered the Government he might as well never have went from home. But to his "serving in the ranks." While his regiment remained here, he was seldom seen in the ranks, and never but once or twice answered to roll call. When the regiment went to Philadelphia, Bruce took the passenger train to avoid mixing with the common soldiers. The regiment arrived in Philadelphia and were taken to camp—but where was Bruce? he made his headquarters at a hotel, where he remained until called home. He had not been "in the ranks" at all, and was hard to find when wanted at home. And for his *services* as a private he received a new suit of clothing, and full pay, from the day the company was organized to the day it was mustered out. Bruce did not expect to serve as a private when he joined the company. As soon as he was sworn in he asked to be made Colonel of the regiment, but he couldn't come in.—Next he would accept the Lt. Colonelcy, but he wasn't asked to accept.—Then he would accept the position of Quartermaster, but it was no go—all the companies knew him to be a *small man*, and not sound on the goose.—Poor Bruce, he had to remain a private, but with privileges others who joined in good faith, could not enjoy. It was a buncombe movement of Bruce in joining the company—and after he got his foot in he couldn't get it out, so he concluded to keep up appearances and kill time the best he could.

While we think of it we must give Bruce credit for "showing fight" while a high private. While at home, in a controversy in front of Hoover's Hotel, he *got to* blows with young W. A. Orbison, and after receiving several severe charges in the neighborhood of his eyes, which placed him on his back in the gutter, he surrendered; but was able to report for pay when the regiment arrived at Harrisburg.

THE war Democrats of Indiana had a great meeting at Indianapolis on Thursday last. It was the first public demonstration of an organization, in that State, which is composed entirely of life-long and faithful Democrats, who mean to rescue the name of their party from the disgrace which is befalling it by reason of the action of those Copperheads and pro-slavery politicians who also call themselves Democrats. There were from fifteen to twenty thousand persons present, and speeches were made, resolutions passed, and letters read, which show that there are yet leaders of the Democratic party—Gov. Todd, D. S. Dickinson, John Brough, Kimball, Hovey, and many others—who are animated by the spirit of Andrew Jackson, and have no sympathy with traitors.

An Opinion from Hon. Thaddeus Stevens on the Conscription Law.

The Lancaster *Express* publishes the following opinion of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in regard to the effect of the payment of the $300 commutation by a drafted man, which sets forth the *law* of the case in so clear a light that we cannot see why there should be any conflict of opinion on that point. The conclusion arrived at is not only law but it is common sense; and laws ought certainly to be construed in accordance with common sense:

LANCASTER, August 27, 1863.

Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry, my opinion is that the payment of the $300 commutation and the furnishing a substitute have precisely the same effect. Either of them frees the drafted man from further draft for three years. He is in effect in service, either by himself or another. The payment of $300 makes the Government his agent to procure a substitute. The Government has consented to act as such agent. The law says he may "on or before the day fixed for his appearance furnish an acceptable substitute, or pay such sum not exceeding $300 for the procuration of such substitute, and thereupon the person furnishing the substitute, *or paying the money*, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft." No one doubts that furnishing a substitute excuses for three years. To give a different effect to the payment of the commutation seems to me little less than an absurdity. It is a very mischievous misconstruction, which, if need be, I have no doubt, Congress will correct. THADDEUS STEVENS.

ED. REILLY, Esq.

Another Soldier Gone.—JAMES C. BLAIR, aged about 21 years, son of Brice Blair, Esq., died at his father's residence in Dublin township, on Monday morning of last week. He had been shot through the elbow at the battle of Gettysburg and was brought home, where the diarrhœa and his wound ended his days on earth. Young Blair was a good and brave soldier.

Major General John B. Floyd, the thief and traitor, died at his residence in Abingdon, Va., on the 26th ult. He escaped the rope.

IT IS a mystery to us to know—for we do know it, seeing it every day—how men who call themselves loyal, can associate with traitors, and make as much of them as though they were the most loyal men on earth. For instance, promenading the streets arm in arm with them, countenancing them upon every occasion, inviting them into their society, and virtually holding out every inducement to them to go on in their unholy work, for we don't care, only we will call you Copperheads, Traitors, &c., &c. Now, we are in direct opposition to all such proceedings, for we believe that a traitor deserves the scorn and contempt of every loyal man and woman, and as far as we, personally, are concerned, they receive it, and ever will, even unto their children, and their children's children. Traitors must not be countenanced. If we do, we may as well recall our armies, and declare in favor of a Southern Confederacy, and let the people thereof erect a monarchy over our heads, and call us their subjects. We are sorry to see so much of it done in this borough. Every one may not feel as we do, but we think the traitors in this town, county, and all over the North, should be treated the same as we treat their allies in the South, who are in arms against us,—Those in arms are an honorable foe, but the cowardly whelps in the North, who are far worse than their friends in arms, stab the Government upon every favorable opportunity, and then turn round and claim its protection.

Governor Curtin and our Soldiers.

[From the Phila. Bulletin.

General Meade is not a politician.—We are not aware that he has ever voted in his life, though he is understood to have sympathized with the Democratic party before the war. But he knows no party now, and we are quite sure he has no political aspirations.—No one knows better than he what has been done by Governor Curtin during the whole period of the civil war, and his testimony on this subject is not to be questioned. In his speech on the 28th, on receiving the sword given to him by the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, General Meade said:

I am very glad, sir, that you have mentioned your distinguished guest, the Governor of Pennsylvania. [Cheers. I have a personal knowledge of his patriotic efforts in behalf of the soldiers. To him the country is indebted for putting into the field in its hour of sorest need this splendid corps, and I have watched with pleasure and satisfaction the solicitude he has always shown to see that all its interests and wants are attended to. I have been with him on the occasions when he has visited the officers and men from our State, and I know that they are indebted to him for many comforts, and that the country is indebted to him for words of eloquence which he addressed to them to inspire them with increased patriotism and courage. [Cheers.] I am gratified that he is here to witness this presentation, and I heartily join with you, sir, in the hope that his fellow-citizens will remember on election day his services in promoting the interests of the country and the suppression of the rebellion. [Continued applause.]

It is thus that the gallant leader of the Army of the Potomac speaks of our noble Governor. He speaks not as a politician, but as a soldier and a patriot, who is ready to lay aside all personal and partisan prejudices for the sake of the good of the country. The voice of the soldiers is expressed by the lips of their commander, who knows well how faithful Gov. Curtin has been to the army, to the State, and to the Union. The people *will* remember all this on election day, as General Meade hopes they will. They will remember, too, that Governor Curtin's opponent, George W. Woodward, represents the clique of demagogues and politicians who oppose the war, and whose "platform" expresses not one word of sympathy for the Union cause or for the soldiers that are risking their lives to sustain it.

A Word to Young Voters.

You may have many years to live—Reflect. If you support Curtin, you support your Government—*Reflect.*—If you support Woodward, you support the Rebellion and prolong the war—REFLECT. No local issue, however important, should influence you to give a vote that would be counted against your Government and the success of our arms—REFLECT.

THE German Reformed *Messenger*, of Chambersburg, thus discourses on the rebellion;

"Foremost among unbounding iniquity, must we place the Rebellion itself. This is the great iniquity of the times in this country, because it is a deliberate attempt to set aside the divine authority of the civil government, and thus it is a rebellion against God as well as against the Government.—With the masses of the South it is doubtless, to a large extent, the result of ignorance and excitement, but with the leaders it has been a crime of cool calculation. The immense suffering which they have brought upon themselves, as well as upon the whole land, has shown that the authority of civil government is not a thing to be resisted without incurring the penalties pronounced against all such offenders in God's word: "They that resist shall receive to themselves damnation."—Let Churches take warning. The war, on the part of the Government, is a necessity. We must maintain the laws, even with life and treasure.—But let men see to it, that, while they give life and treasure, they lose not also their souls."

THE Philadelphia daily *Dial* is a most excellent Union paper.

Startling Letter from Robt. Toombs'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The *Chronicle* has received the Georgia *Constitutionalist* of the 24th of August, containing a letter from Robert Toombs, late Senator of the United States and late rebel Secretary of State. It is undoubted and startling evidence of the utter bankruptcy and failure of the Confederacy. He boldly exposes the wickedness and corruption of the bogus Government, and says that the whole rebellion is rotten, useless and wicked. The laws are weak, and the rulers oppressive, and a starving community are impoverished and plundered. I quote the following remarkable paragraph: "Can I say more to expose the boundless folly of our present financial system? *The history of the currency of our enemies, since the beginning of this war, is humiliating to us.* Either had foreign credits. Both had powerful and established State Governments to back them. We were united in favor of the war. They were divided. *They have kept twice the number of men in the field that we have upon half the money, and paid their soldiers better than we have. Their Treasury notes sell at a discount of less than 30 per cent.*; ours at more than ONE THOUSAND. The reason is solely that their Government has better understood and more firmly adhered to the true principles of currency than ours. In all else we had the advantage." Toombs proceeds, and says that taxation, rigid comprehension, and loans, are the only ways by which sound currency can be obtained. He thus concludes:

"*We must act, and that quickly. The public interest and public safety will no longer allow delay. Our present system is utterly insupportable.* It is upsetting the very foundation of private rights; daily weakening public confidence in our cause at home and abroad; sowing among the people dangerous discontents, which are daily deepening and widening. Patriotism demands that all good men should unite to correct the evil.

THE great and true principles of which the National Union party is the exponent, are the only principles which can save this country from perpetual war, wrangling, and destruction. We firmly believe that the teachings of Judge Woodward's party are those of disunion, for we know that his platform is that upon which the South seceded. Every Union man, to be consistent, must vote for Andrew G. Curtin.

Is Judge Woodward an honest man? For an answer inquire of R. F. Haslet, Spruce Creek. Mr. H. is considered good authority in "Democratic" circles, as he was the choice of the "Democratic" County Convention, for Senator—but did'nt get it. Gummed again.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Tennessee River crossed by Rosecrans.—Capture of Rebel Pickets.—General Burnside near Kingston.

STEVENSON, Ala., August 29.—The Army of the Cumberland crossed the Tennessee river at four points to day, with infantry and cavalry.

The 2d Kentucky Cavalry captured thirty-five pickets at a point opposite Stevenson. General Reynolds captured a large force at Shellmound, and took a camp on Falling Water creek. Among the prisoners captured are the notorious guerilla Mays and the rebel Tennessee Congressman Cannon. Little or no resistance was made.

The rebels are reported in force at Rome and Cleveland, and along the Georgia State Railroad.

General Burnside was in the region of Kingston, and will attack that place before long.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Baltimore, August 31st.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Saturday, says:—"The War Department, up to last night, had received no later news from Charleston. It was understood, however, that Sumter, though seriously breached in the wall, would not be abandoned, and that Beauregard had expressed his determination to hold it to the bitter end. It is thought that this may be done by the erection of temporary fortifications. The fire of the enemy continues to be divided between Sumter and Wagner, and the bombardment, up to our latest advices, was progressing slowly, without any decisive result."

Governor Aikin of South Carolina in Prison.

Note from Parson Brownlow.

I have this day conversed with Dr. Everett, Surgeon of the Fifth East Tennessee Infantry who was recently confined in the infamous Libby Prison at Richmond. He tells us that he was confined in the same room with Ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, and held frequent conversations with him. So many ounces of bread and meat were dealt out to each prisoner per day, and the venerable old grey-haired patriot received his allowance, while the boys in prison volunteered to do his cooking for him. The offences for which he was imprisoned were refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy and to contribute means to save the rebellion. In conversing about his confinement he would very frequently shed tears.

This venerable old patriot, who has served his State as Governor, as a Congressman, and as a member of the Legislature, is the largest slaveholder in the Confederacy, and about the wealthiest man in South Carolina; but he is a Union man, and stubbornly refuses to be anything else. His cruel confinement has been kept a secret from the outside world and it has been kept out of Southern papers because his villainous persecutors were ashamed to let his imprisonment be known.

There is no organization in South Carolina that can afford Governor Aiken relief, and I insist that our Government ought, without a week's delay 'arrest five prominent' rebel citizens, and confine them in irons until this old man eloquent is set at liberty. If Mr. Lincoln and Seward do not attend to it, I propose to Gen. Rosecrans and Governor Johnson that they at once seize upon five prominent Tennessee rebels, and confine them in our State Prison, until the old South Carolina patriot is released. It is due to justice, and above all, to the loyal sentiment of the South.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

August 5th, 1863.

An Appeal to Democrats.

To the Editor of the Press:

SIR—During a long life, now fifty seven years of age, I have seldom struck the ticket, generally voted for every man on it. My first vote was polled in Locust ward in Philadelphia and every vote I have polled since has been in that city, my present legal residence. The old Democratic party was, as is well known, broken up by Southern traitors and their sympathisers in our midst. New men and new principles, adverse to the perpetuity of our Government, have assumed the title of Democracy, and slander and vilify that title. I am sorry to see some old friends adhering to the new organization, grasping the shadow while the substance has departed. Many of my old friends love the name Democracy so well, that without stopping to reason or to think of the consequences, continue in bad company. I implore them to pause ere it be too late. For example, let them look to the conduct of Gov. Seymour, of New York, who was elected by the war cry of a more vigorous prosecution of the war. How cruelly have the masses been deceived by him and his desperate political associates! He has, with all his cohorts, labored to embarrass the Government in the prosecution of the war, by exerting his every energy to prevent men enlisting, to vigorously prosecute the war. How is the war to be vigorously prosecuted without soldiers in the field. His letter to the President in reference to the draft is among the leading proofs against him; but the President, with the iron will of Jackson, says this firing at the brave army in the rear must cease, and the draft must go on; and on it is going, without more bloodshed and sacrifice of property to the city of New York. No thanks to Gov. Seymour. It is not his Adjutant General, Sprague, an officer in the regular army. Is it meet that he should continue in the army while he continues to be the tool of Seymour and his corrupt faction in opposition to the army? We think not, and I call the attention of the Secretary of War to that matter.

Do not these things speak in a voice of thunder to the people of Pennsylvania, and warn them to secure, by all peaceable means, an unquestionably loyal man for their Governor at the coming election? Andrew G. Curtin is the man. He has been tried, and not found wanting. Had he been of the Seymour stamp, such as Woodward is, the farms of entire Pennsylvania would have been desolated, and its beautiful cities, sacked, if not reduced to ashes by that vile traitor Robert E. Lee, and his deluded followers. Lee's ingratitude to his country, that fed, clothed, and educated him from early boyhood up to the date of his treachery, will point him out forever as an ingrate of the blackest die. The brand of traitor will follow him to his grave, and descend to his latest posterity I trust my old Democratic friends throughout Pennsylvania will abandon *en masse* the dishonest conclave, *get out of bad company*, stand by the Union, and vote for the industrious, energetic and faithful Curtin, and elect him by such an overwhelming majority as may forever rebuke the plotters of treason in the old Keystone State.

George W. Woodward, the Copperhead candidate for Governor, attended, and was one of the chiefs at the meeting held at the Girard House to celebrate the last 22d of February, at which the regular and stereotyped toasts, the President of the United States, The Army and Navy of the United States, were omitted. Do you want stronger proof of his Seymour character? If he could not toast the President, what had the Army and Navy of the United States done? I remember, toward the close of that assemblage of certain citizens, Woodward (as if to fix upon him intentional disregard of the President and the Army and Navy), in order to call out an officer of the army who was present did condescend to give "The Army." No man can tell whether he meant the army of Jeff Davis or that of the United States, he did not state which. Will the fathers and brothers of the brave boys in the field, or of those who have fought their last battle, and sleep, covered with glory, vote for such a man? I don't believe it, Col. Forney. However distant I may be from my native home, Philadelphia, I will try and be in the city on the second Tuesday in October, to vote for Gov. Curtin, the patriot, and faithful sentinel on the watch-tower of our dear country.

I am, sir, yours, truly,

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

The Kansas Massacre.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 24.

The *Conservative* publishes the following account of the Lawrence massacre, from one of its editors, just returned from the ruins:

We arrived in Lawrence at seven o'clock. Flying rumors had painted a terrible picture, but the reality exceeded the reports.

We found Massachusetts street one mass of smouldering ruins and crumbling walls, the light from which cast a sickening glare upon the little knots of excited men and distracted women, gazing on the ruins of their once happy homes and prosperous business. Only two business houses were left on this street; one known as the armory, the other the old Miller block.

About one hundred and twenty-five houses, in all were burned, and only one or two escaped being ransacked and everything of value carried away or destroyed.

Six or eight soldiers, who camped upon this side of the river, and who fired across at every rebel who appeared upon the bank, deterred the cowards from destroying some of the houses near the ferry, and from cutting down the flag-pole. The force of the rebels is variously estimated from 250 to 400.

Reliable parties place it at 300. Their every act during their stay in the city was characterized by the most cowardly barbarism. They entered the town on the gallop, firing into every house, and when the occupants appeared at the door they were shot down like dogs. Five bodies burned to a crisp, could not be recognized. Eighteen out of twenty-two unarmed recruits, camped south of town, were murdered in their tents. Their bodies lay in the "colored church" when we arrived. Messrs. Trask, Dr. Griswold, Baker, and Thorp, were shot down in the yard of Dr. G. before the eyes of their families. Judge Carpenter was wounded in his yard, and fell, when his wife and sister threw themselves upon his body, begging for mercy but to no avail. The fiends dismounted, stuck their pistols between the persons of his protectors, and fired.

Miss Stone, daughter of the proprietor of the City Hotel, had a diamond ring stolen from her finger. Quantrill obliged the man to restore it. In revenge for this the ruffians came back and shot her father before her mothers eyes. They also tried to kill Miss Stone.

General Collamore went into his well to hide, and the bad air killed him. His son and Pat Keefe lost their lives trying to get the father out.

The life of District Attorney Riggs was saved by the heroism of his wife, who seized the bridle of the rebel's horse, who attempted to shoot him as he ran.

Several cases of remarkable bravery of women were related to us.

The wife of Sheriff Brown three successive times put out the fire kindled to burn the house. Her husband was hidden under the floor. The house was saved by her heroism.

The offices of the *Journal*, *Tribune*, and *Republican* were, of course, leveled to the ground. John Shiel, Jr., of the *Tribune*, started for his home from the office after the rebels came in. Mr. Murdoch, a printer in the office, tried to induce him to accompany him into a well near by for safety, but he would do nothing but go home to defend the house, which he did and was killed.

Murdoch went into the well and was saved. A younger son of John Spear, Sen., killed a rebel and left. The guests at the Eldridge House were ordered out, their rooms pillaged, and some of the people shot. Two men from Ohio were wounded there, and are now in this city. Only the presence and peremtory orders of Quantrell prevented the massacre of all the occupants after they had been marched out into the street.

The rebels were told that a negro baby was still in the house, but they said, "We will burn the G—d d—d little brat," and they did. We saw its charred remains, burned black as the heart of its murders. The books of the county and district clerks were burned, but those of the register of deeds were in the safe, and are supposed to have been saved. Every safe in the city but two were robbed, in the Eldridge store. James Eldridge and James Perrine gave the rebels all the money in the safe, and were instantly shot down. All the hotels were destroyed except the City Hotel. The loss in cash is estimated at $200,000, and in property and all at $2,000,000. That is a low enough estimate.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Lawrence Massacre.

Pursuit of the Guerillas—Most of the Plunder Recaptured—about Eighty of the Assassins Known to have been Killed.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 27.—Quantrell's men are scattered in their fastnesse throughout the border country, and are still being hunted by all the available troops from all parts of the district. Many of them have abandoned their worn-out horses, and gone into the bush afoot. They were all remounted at Lawrence on horses captured, and went off leading their own horses laden with plunder, nearly all of which they abandoned in the chase before they got far into Missouri. Over three hundred horses have been taken by our troops, including some of those taken at Lawrence. Most of the goods and money stolen have been recoved, and will as far as possible be restored. Reports that twenty-one more men have been killed have been receive since yesterday, making a total of about eighty, which will probably be largely increased before any considerable part of our troops withdraw from the pursuit. No prisoners have been taken, and none will be. All houses in which stolen goods have been found have been destroyed, as all the horses of known guerillas wherever our troops have gone.

Gen. Ewing intends to destroy the houses of all persons in the border counties outside of our military stations who do not remove by the 9th of September, in obedience to a general order.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

MARRIED,

At the parsonage, on the 27th ult., by Rev. G. W. Zahniser, Mr. AUGUSTUS H. STEELER, of Montgomery county, to Miss LUCY MORGAN, of Huntingdon, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

August 31, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$6 00@6 25
Common and Superfine	$5 00@5 37½
Rye Flour	$4 25
Corn Meal	$4 00
Extra White Wheat	$1 20@1 30
Fair and Prime Red	$1 33@1 37
Rye	$0 90
Corn, prime Yellow	82
Oats	56
Clover seed, 64lbs	$5 25@5 50
Timothy	$2 16@2 25
Flaxseed	$2 25
Wool	70@75
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$6 50@7 00
Extra do Ryet	5 50
White Wheat	1 15
Red Wheat	1 05
Rye	80
Corn	100
Oats	45
Clover seed	4 50
Flaxseed	1 50
Dried Apples	1 50
Butter	15
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 2, 1863.

Senatorial Conference.

The Senatorial Conference composed of the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon and Somerset met at the Court House in Bedford on Tuesday, the 18th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator. The following conferees appeared:

Bedford, George W. Williams, Lemuel Evans, J. R. Durborrow.

Huntingdon, G. W. Johnston, Wm. Moore.

Somerset, John Knable, Josiah Keller, William H. Koontz.

On motion G. W. Johnston of Huntingdon was chosen president of the conference and J. R. Durborrow, sec'y.

On motion of Wm. H. Koontz the two conferees from Huntingdon in the absence of a third conferee were allowed to cast three votes.

On motion the conference proceeded to nominate candidates as follows:

Mr. Knable nominated Mr. Stutzman.
Mr. Moore " Dr. Orbady.
Mr. Williams " Mr. Houseolder.

Four ballots were taken, each candidate received three votes.

Adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock, P. M. Met and several conferees being absent adjourned to meet on Wednesday morning the 19th instant at eight o'clock.

Wednesday, August 19, 1863.

Conference met at the time specified at adjournment.

The absent member from Huntingdon Col. John Huyett appeared and was admitted.

Sixteen ballots were then taken with the same result as before.

On motion of Col. Huyett, General Koontz, Gen. Evans, and Maj. Moore were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the conference.

Thirty-three ballots more were had without a result.

Adjourned to meet at two o'clock, P. M.

Met at 2 o'clock. Forty-six additional ballots were made without effecting a nomination. Adjourned to meet on Thursday morning at eight o'clock.

Thursday, August 20.

Met at the hour designated. A number of ballots were proceeded with. Several gentlemen were nominated at different stages of the balloting—S. M. Greene, Dr. Wintrode, John Scott, M. A. Sanner, S. L. Russell, Wm. H. Koontz, J. N. Swoope, Graffius Miller, and several others.

A number of recesses were taken during the day and at 12½ o'clock, night, on the 220th ballot Householder received 5 votes, Stutzman 2 and Orbady 2.

Householder was thereupon declared the nominee of the conference.

On motion the nomination was made unanimous.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That this Conference representing the Union party of the 19th Senatorial District, of the State of Pennsylvania, hereby declares its hostility to this wicked rebellion which aims at the overthrow of our Government, believing that it was causeless as it is cruel, and we condemn alike all who aid and abet in this foul work of treason, whether they be armed traitors at the South, or sympathizers in the North.

Resolved, That we heartily congratulate the loyal people of our country upon the recent splendid achievements of our forces by land and sea, which, while they cause every patriotic heart to thrill with joy, will effectually seal the lips of all croakers and grumblers who have labored patiently to arouse a spirit of discontent by the oft repeated allegation that nothing has been accomplished since the commencement of this war.

Resolved, That we have undiminished faith in the ability, patriotism and integrity of our worthy chief magistrate ABRAHAM LINCOLN, believing that by his wise administration of our public affairs this rebellion will eventually be crushed and republican institutions more firmly established than heretofore.

Resolved, That the re-nomination of Hon. A. G. Curtin by the Union party of Pennsylvania as our candidate for Governor at the coming election is gratifying to every true and loyal man in this Commonwealth; that his ability as a statesman has been fully demonstrated in this fearful crisis, that by his earnest efforts in our righteous cause the *Keystone State* now occupies a position of which every citizen may justly be proud, and that as an able statesman, a true patriot and the true friend of the soldier in the field he deserves the support of every man who desires the overthrow of the rebellion and the perpetuity of our Government.

Resolved, That in presenting George W. Householder, Esq., to the voters of this district for State Senator, we have a worthy and able candidate and we pledge him the undivided support of all good Union men at the coming election.

On motion adjourned *sine die*.

G. W. JOHNSTON, Prest.
J. R. DURBORROW, Sec'y.

[For the Globe.]

A grand Juvenile pic-nic, was held near Sugar Grove, on the 22d ult. A few evenings previous a meeting was held, at which time a committee was appointed, consisting of three juveniles; and they not being capable of superintending the matter, a few slight mistakes were made, though all allowances are given; as they have not had a great deal of experience in regard to occasions of this kind. The happy groupe assembled a short distance from the ground, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock; at which time they marched to the selected spot, where they enjoyed themselves heartily for a few hours, the ground being beautiful and favored with excellent water. Then one of the most extraordinary dinners that we have ever witnessed, was prepared. After they had done the table ample justice, the plays and similar amusements continued until evening when the happy juveniles marched to a neighboring school house for the purpose of spending the remainder of the day in singing anthems, chants and duetts. The manager being a scientific singer, practicing it for a number of years. *It was grand.*

Respectfully, yours, J.

HEAD QUARTERS, 53d PA. VOLS.
CAMP NEAR MORRISVILLE, VA.
August 24, 1863.

MR. EDITOR: We received the *Globe* this morning, for which we have been so anxiously looking for the last few days. We were more particularly anxious to receive the *Globe* this week in order to see how the draft was progressing in our county. You may be sure it created no little anxiety amongst the men here, to know who were the lucky ones, that drew the prizes, and it created no little amusement when the long list was read off. No doubt however, the anxiety was more intense, and of a different nature amongst those who expected the awful judgment pronounced upon them. The god of fortune appears to have been particularly favorable to Marklesburg and vicinity. There are many drawn around there whom we are personally acquainted with. The prospect of exchanging the pleasures and endearments of home for the hardship and privations of the army, do, we suppose not look very inviting to some, while others no doubt will take the joke with a smile, and will join the army of the Union, without a murmur, against the enemy of our country. It will certainly be a little amusing to see those new-comers feed on hard-tack and saltpork, which principally constitutes the soldiers fare. I hope we may soon see some of our friends from Huntingdon county to join our regiment. We will insure them a good crowd, and men whom if they follow, in time of battle, will never bring disgrace upon them, and last, but not least, we will give them the best seat at Uncle Sam's large table, on which are spread the dainties of the soldiers in great profusion, consisting chiefly of coffee, hard-tack, saltpork, some vegetables, and various other things too numerous to mention, which, however, always insure them a good appetite for the next meal. There are some, we suppose, who will make their "eternal escape," by paying the three hundred dollars, and run the risk of the next drawing, should there be one hereafter, while others will procure substitutes to do their work for them. We were not a little surprised when looking over the list to see our name amongst the rest. There has no notice been served on me as yet. As soon as it arrives, we will report for duty. A trip to Huntingdon for that purpose would afford us some pleasure. Friday the 21st, was a day which will long be remembered by the men of the 2d Division. Private Jesse Mayberry, was shot for desertion. He was the first man in the Corps that was executed for the crime of desertion. At about 3 o'clock P. M., the whole Division was gotten under arms, and marched on the parade ground, of the 1st Division, where the troops were formed in open square, with the grave of the criminal at the open part of the square. At about 4 o'clock, the procession having the doomed victim in charge, commenced slowly to wind its way from the place where the prisoner was confined, towards where the Division was drawn up under arms. First came brass band playing the dead march, which of itself fills every one with melancholy. Next came the twelve men who were to end the life of the wretched man, after these came four men bearing the coffin, and immediately following this came the criminal accompanied by the man of God, last came twelve men who acted as guard. While this procession neared the grave, the scene became one of awful solemnity. The criminal whose life was so shortly to be ended, advanced with a firm and steady step towards the awful doom that awaited him. Yet one may well suppose what awful thoughts came and went through his harassed mind. He saw that nothing but death, the most dishonorable death awaited him. How awful must have been his thoughts, as he saw his coffin and his grave before him, wherein, after a few minutes of pain and agony he must lay. A man can advance to the cannon's mouth, where death and carnage marks its victims by thousands, yet there is hope, and should he meet his death there, it would be one of honor, but how awful must be the thoughts of him, who being for the most heinous crime known to military law, is compelled to look upon his grave of dishonor and shame with no hope before him. He was marched to his grave when the chaplain prayed with him. After prayer was over he directed the chaplain to say to the men of the division that, "he never deserted on account of cowardice, but did it without thinking of the crime he was committing, and wished all to take warning by him." This over he took off his blouse and cap and sat on his coffin. His eyes were then blinded so that he could see nothing that was being transacted. From the beginning until now he did not appear to betray any great emotions, but when his eyes were blind-folded, so that he was shut in from the outer world, he then appeared to feel that all hope was gone and was very much excited, yet he remained firmly seated on his coffin. The men being stationed at the proper distance, the command fire was given. Three balls passed through him, which did, however, not kill him. Two men with loaded rifles were then marched up closely to him, and shot him through the heart, which relieved him of his misery. He was then buried where he died. During all this time a death like silence reigned through the entire Division. The sight was one which would naturally make one pity the criminal, yet he knew when he deserted what the consequences would be if he was caught, and knew at the same time, that he was committing a crime which is punishable with death. No one can plead ignorance in this case, because, the articles of war are read frequently to the troops. There have been but few changes since our last in the military situation here. On the evening of the 20th, we had orders to march immediately. When we had every thing packed up ready to march, the orders were countermanded. We have not heard for certain as yet what occasioned the scare. It was reported that our cavalry scouts were driven in, and some fighting had occurred. Whether such were the case we are not now able to say. On the morning of the 21st, Gen. Warren inspected the camp of the Corps, accompanied by his entire staff. The General is rather young looking, and has a very open good-humored countenance. The troops were found to be too much massed, and were scattered out on Saturday morning, which will make it more healthy. There is some sickness in the Corps of persons, which is occasioned by the bad water the men are compelled to drink. The troops are in the best spirits. The weather is intensely warm these few days.

YOURS, PILUM.

HEAD QUARTERS 49th REGT. PA. VOLUNTEERS, August 21st, 1863.

At a meeting of the commissioned Officers of the 49th Penna. Volunteers, at Regimental Head Quarters, camp near Warrenton, Va., for the purpose of expressing their regret for the death of their esteemed friend and fellow soldier, Captain William B. Freeburn, Lieutenant Col. Thomas M. Hulings being appointed President, and Lieut. James T. Stuart, Secretary. The following named officers were appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions, viz: Capt. Amor W. Wakefield, Surgeon Charles H. Wilson and Chaplain Thomas Stevenson, who submitted the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence, to remove from our midst our late companion in arms, Captain William B. Freeburn, of Company B 49th Regiment, Penna. Volunteers.

Therefore, be it *Resolved*, That we recognized in the death of Capt. Freeburn, the loss of a brave and accomplished officer, a courteous gentleman, and a fearless defender of his country's honor.

That we his surviving comrades in arms, will ever treasure in memory the recollection of the kind friend, and gallant hero, who has fallen in the battles front, and will ever sedulously emulate, the virtue and bravery of one who voluntarily offered up his life in the suppression of this wanton and wicked rebellion.

That we tender to the aged mother and family of the brave soldier our heart-felt sympathy for the sad dispensation which has bereft the one of a noble son, and the others of a kind and affectionate brother.

That these resolutions be published in the "Lewistown Gazette" and "True Democrat," and that a copy be transmitted to the relatives of the deceased.

THOS. M. HULINGS, Ch'm.
J. T. STEWART, Sec'y.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th DISTRICT PENNA. Huntingdon, August 25, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that a reward of ten dollars and the reasonable expense incurred, will be paid to ANY PERSON for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter at the Headquarters of the nearest Provost Marshal.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Capt. and Pro. Mar.
Sept. 2, 1863.

STRAYED AWAY.—On or about the 18th August, from Huntingdon, a small white Cow, with red spotted head, short horns, and rising three years old. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received, and expenses paid.

JOSEPH MORRISON,
Huntingdon, Sept. 2, 1863. Jackson's Hotel.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, the real estate hereinafter described, will be exposed to public sale on the premises,

On Friday, the 9th of October, 1863,

as the property of William Reed, late of West township, in said county, deceased, to wit:

A tract of land situate in said township, containing One Hundred and Fifteen acres and Ten perches, adjoining lands of Dr. H. Orbady, the heirs of William Stewart, deceased, John and Michael Weyer, Joseph Powell, and the heirs of Joseph Reed, deceased, about eighty acres of this tract are cleared and in good state of cultivation, with a dwelling house, bank barn, and orchard thereon. A small tract of about one acre and fifty-six perches, taken up by said deceased in his life time adjoins this tract, and will be sold with it. This tract is called "The Conner Farm," and has for some years past, been noted for its productiveness.

ALSO—A tract of land situate on Globe Run in said township, containing Two Hundred and Thirty-nine acres and Sixty-one perches, adjoining the village of Fairfield, land of Shoaf and John Henry, John Hupert, the heirs of George Horst and others, having thereon two dwelling houses, a bank barn; one hundred and eighty or ninety acres are cleared upon this tract, about twenty of which are meadow.

Those who wish to see these lands before the day of sale will please call on Mr. Dearmitt residing on the Conner Farm, or Mr. Foster residing on Globe Run Farm, or George Wilson, Trustee below named, who will show these farms to strangers or others.

Possession will be given to purchasers on the first day of April next, when the first payment of one-third of the purchase money is to be made. Unpaid purchase money to bear interest and be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. Further terms to be made known on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at the Conner Farm, where attendance will be given, by

JOHN REED, and
GEORGE WILSON,
Trustees.

Sept. 2, 1863.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Henderson township, about the first of June last, a red and white spotted Heifer, about a year old, with short horns—neck and head red with white stripe on her face.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

WM. MURRETTS.
Sept. 2, 1863.

STRAY COW.—Came to the farm now occupied by the subscriber, in Walker township, on or about the first of May last, a brindle COW, with white face, white belly, and some white in the flank. Said cow was dry when she came, but now has a calf two months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JONATHAN MORGAN.
Sept. 2, 1863.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS AT *PUBLIC SALE.*

The undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Friday, the 25th September next,

at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

A two story brick dwelling house with a frame kitchen, wood and coal house, a well of water and cistern with pump in each in the yard, with fruit trees and a choice variety of grape vines, situate on the north side of Mifflin street, in the borough of Huntingdon.

Also, a two story brick dwelling house and frame kitchen and wood house on the lot adjoining the above premises. On this lot there is a large frame stable, a cistern, and a variety of choice bearing grape vines. These properties were formerly occupied by Dr. Jacob Hoffman, deceased.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid as soon as property is knocked down, and one-third on the first day of April next, when possession will be given; the balance to be paid in two equal annual payments with interest, secured by judgment bonds.

DAVID SNARE,
Huntingdon, Sept. 2, 1863. Trustee.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises,

On Friday, the 25th September next,

the nine tracts of land hereinafter mentioned, they being the unoccupied and unsold portions of the real estate of the Hon. John Kerr, late of Walker township in said county, dec'd, to wit:

1. All that tract marked B in the diagram annexed to the Return of Inquisition, containing 262 acres, 30 perches, and called the 'Spring House Tract."

2. All that tract marked C in said diagram, containing 237 acres, 83 perches, with a good house and barn thereon erected, called "The Moore Farm."

3. All that tract marked D in said diagram, containing 185 acres, 152 perches, and called "The Middle Farm."

4. All that tract marked E in said diagram, containing 214 acres, 87 perches, and called 'The Upper Farm."

5. All that tract marked F in said diagram, containing 179 acres, 124 perches, and called 'The Creek Farm."

The five tracts above mentioned are farms with a due proportion of cleared and timber land upon each: they are also well watered and contain respectively a large amount of meadow land. These lands lie near to the borough of Huntingdon, with two railroads and the Penn'a. Canal quite as near as could be desired. Four other tracts of woodland containing together about four hundred and seventy acres.

Purchasers are requested to call with John Reed, residing on the "Mansion Farm," who will show the lands if desirable.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the residue in two equi-annual payments with interest. Unpaid purchase money to be secured by bonds and mortgage. But these terms may be changed or modified on the day of sale, so as to secure a sufficient dower for the widow of said deceased.

DAVID S. KER, Trustee.

NOTE.—Tract B will be sold as the property of J. W. Ker, deceased, and tract F as the property of Henry M. Ker, dec'd., by

DAVID S. KER,
Sept. 2, 1863. Executor, &c.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Will be offered at public sale in West township, Huntingdon county,

On Tuesday, the 20th of October next,

on the premises, the late residence of Alexander Steel, deceased, a valuable tract of lime-stone land, containing 234 Acres and allowance, more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered. The improvements are two large two story dwelling houses, one frame the other logs, with a never failing well of water at the door; a log barn, a smith shop and necessary outhouses; an apple orchard, also a small tenant house. This farm is situated on the Warrior's ridge adjoining lands of T. E. Stewart, N. Crenwell and others, and about three miles from the Penna. Railroad and canal, and in a healthy and desirable location convenient to a public school house.

The conditions will be one-third of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of a deed, the remaining two-thirds in two equal annual payments with interest to be secured by bonds and mortgage. Possession will be given on the first day of April next.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day, when due attendance will be given by

JOHN RUNG.
West tp., Aug. 26, 1863. Surviving Exec'r.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th *District Penna.*, Huntingdon, Aug. 24, 1863.

Drafted persons are hereby notified that on and after the 7th day of September, the Board of Enrollment will hear propositions for substitutes, and examine persons so offered, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock each day.

Drafted persons will not be examined before the day upon which they are ordered to report.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Capt. and Provost Marshal.
Aug. 26, 1863—4w

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			DOWN TRAINS		
Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND *SIDINGS.*	Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 50	Huntingdon,	AR 11 05	AR 9 05
5 57	7 50	McConnellstown,	10 45	8 43
6 04	8 00	Pleasant Grove,	10 38	8 35
6 20	8 15	Marklesburg,	10 22	8 20
6 33	8 30	Coffee Run,	10 07	8 03
6 40	8 40	Rough & Ready,	10 00	7 55
6 52	8 53	Cove,	9 49	7 43
6 57	9 00	Fisher's Summit,	9 45	7 35
AR 7 12	AR 9 20	Saxton,	LE 9 30	LE 7 20
LE 7 20	LE 9 30		AR 9 25	AR 7 10
7 10	9 50	Riddlesburg,	9 05	6 50
7 50	10 00	Hopewell,	8 55	6 40

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

8 00	10 15	Piper's Run,	8 40	6 25
8 35	10 45	Hamilton,	8 15	5 55
AR 8 50	AR 11 00	Bloody Run,	LE 8 00	LE 5 40

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 20	LE 9 30	Saxton,	AR 8 30	LE 7 20
				AR 7 10
7 35	9 45	Coalmont,	8 15	6 55
7 40	9 50	Crawford,	8 05	6 35
AR 7 50	AR 10 00	Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 6 30
		Broad Top City,		

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Distribution—Berkstresser and Moore.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, to distribute the money in the hands of Levi Evans, assignee of Jacob S. Berkstresser and J. Addison Moore to and among those entitled, will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 16th day of September next, when and where all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

J. SEWELL STEWART,
August 26, 1863. Auditor.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

CIRARD HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully call the attention of Business men and the traveling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.
August 26, 1863—3m

S. I. F. D. E.

STATEN ISLAND.

FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Proprietors.

☞OFFICES, No. 47 NORTH EIGHTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 5 & 7 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Our success in DYEING & CLEANSING GARMENTS of *Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Merino, De Laine, &c., &c.*, and SHAWLS of almost every description, is so well known that we only desire to remind our friends and the public generally, that the season for getting ready their Fall Goods is now at hand!

☞*Goods received and returned by Express.*

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
August 19, 1863.—3m.

STRAYED AWAY.

Strayed away from the premises of the Subscriber in Juniata township, about the middle of June last, one red and white spotted steer, and one red steer calf with white spotted face—both a year old last spring. Any information of the whereabouts of the calves will be thankfully received, and expenses paid.

JOHN N. MOSSER.
July 14, 1863.

TRACING MUSLIN,

DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

TO THE COLLECTORS of State and County Tax in Huntingdon County:

Owing to the necessities of the county, and especially the want of funds to meet the orders for the relief of families of soldiers in the service of the country, you are instructed to use all lawful means to collect all the taxes in your duplicate immediately and pay them over to the Treasurer.

J. CUMMINS,
JNO. S. ISETT,
PETER M. BARE,
Commissioners.

Huntingdon, July 28, 1863

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*		$10,00
No. 2.	*Medium*	" "	7,00
No. 21	"	" "	6,00
No. 3.	*Small*	" "	5,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,*	"	14,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry*	{ to run steam (or hand.	18,00
No. 22.	*Large*	"	30,00

Nos. 21 and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is really a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRONG BACK SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than pays for itself every year' in the saving of garments. There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, others has a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as good as new after nearly four years' constant use.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address

R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Linning Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old ensto mers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, May 20th, 1863.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and respect the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞*Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.*

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and floor until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 27, 1863.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon.

Sept. 9, 1857

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at

D. P. GWIN'S.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by

FISHER & SON.

Nov 11, 1862.

FLAX! FLAX!! FLAX!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS secured the latest improved machinery for breaking and scutching Flax. It is now in successful operation. I desire it to be understood that I am prepared to buy all the flax that the farmers raise, above their household wants, and if they desire I will prepare what they want for their own use. The machinery will dress in two days more flax than one man can in the ordinary way in thirty days. The flax after it is pulled and separated from the stock, should be spread on a meadow, thinly and regularly, to be exposed to the dews for a week or ten days until the stock assumes a silver grey color, the under side should then be turned up and treated in the same way. On a dry day it can then be tied in bundles and is ready for the mill. It is not necessary to dry it by fire or smoke it over an oven, as this is only trouble for nothing. An acre of good flax is worth from thirty to thirty-five dollars without counting the seed. Same will also be bought.

H. G. FISHER.
Huntingdon, July 29, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.
July 7th, 1863.

STRAYED.

Strayed away from the subscriber residing at Union Coal Bank, Broad Top, Huntingdon county, Pa., two Cows, the one yellow with a white face, horns erect and one ear split, about three years old and had a bell on; the other about five years old, black and white spotted sides and a white face, one ear split. Any person returning them to the undersigned or giving any information concerning them, will be liberally rewarded.

PATRICK QUINN.
Hunt., June 5, 1863.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

To the School Directors and Teachers of Huntingdon County.

The Annual Examination of Teachers for the present year will be held in the several Districts as follows:

Brady, Saturday, September 5th,		Mifflinvill.
Barree, Tuesday,	"	8th, Manor Hill.
Jackson, Wednesday,	"	9th, McAtee's Port.
Shirley, Friday,	"	11th, Mount Union.
Walker, Saturday,	"	12th, R. H. Station, S. H.
Union, Tuesday,	"	15th, Mapleton.
Juniata, Wednesday,	"	16th, Bell Crown S. H.
Henderson, Friday,	"	18th, Union S. H.
Oneida, Saturday,	"	19th, Centre U. S. H.
Shirley, Bor. & Tp. Tuesday,		Sept. 22d, Shirleysburg.
Cromwell, Wednesday,	"	23d, Orbisonia.
Dublin, Thursday,	"	24th, Shade Gap.
Tell, Friday,	"	25th, Bollinger Town.
Cass Bor. & Tp. Tuesday,	"	29th, Cassville.
Clay, Wednesday,	"	30th, Scottsville.
Springfield, Thursday, October		1st, Meadow Gap.
Penn, Tuesday,	"	6th, Warriorsmark.
Hopewell, Wednesday,	"	7th, Coffee Run.
Tod, Thursday,	"	8th, Newberry.

Examination will commence at 9 o'clock.

☞Teachers will please remember that certificates in order to be valid will require a 5 cent revenue stamp.

R. M'DIVITT,
Co. Sup't.

Hunt., June 5, 1863.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof I have unto my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

(Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1131 Ridge avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS WIRING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.

June 3, 1863-2m

HEAD QUARTERS FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

May 20, 1863.

1863. 1863.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING FOR *SPRING AND SUMMER,* JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S *CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.*

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Bean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by

J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 2d, 1862-tf.

HAINES BROS' CELEBRATED N. Y. PIANOS.

These Instruments are not surpassed by any made, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. A circular of the most reliable references can be seen at the Globe Office.

MARSH, Sole Agt., 1102, Chestnut St., Philadelphia,

Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums.

June 17th, 1863-3m

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SHILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862-1y.

COACH SHOP FOR RENT.

Stock Tools & Machinery for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUTORS of the last will of Owen Boal, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, offer at private sale, all the stock and fixtures belonging to the Carriage Manufactory of the deceased, consisting of a complete assortment of Iron, Blacksmith's tools, Paints, Varnishes, Trimmings and materials for wood work, and some unfinished work.

Time will be given on good security.

The shop is a large frame building, comprising a wood shop and sale room below, and a paint shop and trimming shop on the second story—four rooms in all,—and blacksmith shop adjoining.

The shops will be leased for such time as may be agreed on. The shop has had a large custom for several years past, and is considered one of the best locations in the State.

SAML. T. BROWN,
GRAFFUS MILLER,
Executors.

March 31, 1863.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Store, at Coffee Run Station at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the

MEN WANTED
FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowances same as for other enlisted men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm (and the best effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for either guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment, to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

J. D CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE *it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met*, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of the Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

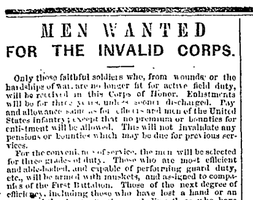
[L. S.] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 7th, 1863—te.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY



STEAM WORKS,

CORNER OF

Market and Third Streets,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO,

WE ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED to build Portable and Stationary Engines of the most improved styles and patterns, also Portable Saw Mills and Sorghum Cane Mills from the oldest and rudest and most improved patterns. We respectively request those in want of

Portable or Stationary Engines,

for any purpose whatever, or those who are in want of Circular Saw Mills, either double or single, with ways and carriage to saw any length log, together as a call, or address us by letter, which will receive prompt attention.

Please read the following statements in regard to the operations of our Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills:

HART-TOWN, Crawford Co., Pa., May 16, 1863.

MESSRS. J. & J. H. DUVALL,

Gentlemen:—We received our Portable Engine and Saw Mill all in complete order, perfectly satisfied with the Saw Mill and Engine. Everything works to our entire satisfaction, beyond our expectations. We sawed 4,000 feet white-oak boards in five hours, and with good conditions we sawed more in the same time.

We most cheerfully recommend your Saw Mills and Engines to those wishing to purchase.

Respectfully,

C. REYNOLDS & P. AUDRESS.

For further reference, we would refer you to Samuel Mullikin, of Holliday-burg, Pa., who has one of our first class 20-horse power Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills in operation at Tipton Station, Blair county, Pa.—He authorized us to say this Mill and Engine has given such entire satisfaction, that, since starting it, he has sent in his second order for a Mill and Engine of same size.

We would also refer you to M. M. Adams, Cresson, Pa., W. B. Zeigler and J. S. Reed, Huntingdon, Pa., Burley & Co., Tyrone, Pa., A. L. Holliday, Holliday-burg, Pa., all of whom have purchased of us.

We ship our Saw Mills and Engines fully equipped and ready for work. We warrant our Machinery to do all that our circular claims for it, and to saw from 6,000 to 10,000 feet of inch lumber per day.

J. & J. H. DUVALL,

No. 55 Corner of Market and Third Streets, just opposite C. C. R. Road depot, Zanesville, Ohio.

June 3, 1863-1m.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSONS

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more models have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent has for distributing information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Bentleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$75. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$47. Oct. 21, 1863-1y.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!! Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT. Oct. 21, 1599 FISHER & SON.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

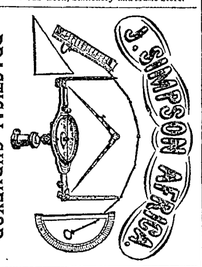
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Apl. 8, 1863

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,

Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper.
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.



PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,

OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

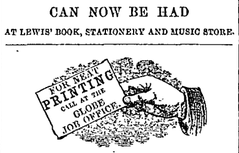
FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.



BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,

ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION B'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Seal.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superfine paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by Nov 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL	FAST LINE	EXPRESS	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	HARRISBURG EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD HARRISBURG EXPRESS	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	PACIFIC EXPRESS	ERIE MAIL
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
4 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	12 28	
4 54	.....	.....	.....	6 03	Mt. Union,	10 45	.....	12 20	
5 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	12 11	
5 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	12 06	
5 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	Coal Siding,	.....	.....	12 01	
5 23	7 05	6 22	5 33	.....	Huntingdon,	10 21	9 21	11 55	
5 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	10 06	.....	11 40	
5 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	11 43	
5 54	.....	.....	.....	6 00	Spruce Creek,	9 54	8 54	11 26	
6 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	11 10	
6 19	.....	.....	.....	6 21	Tyrone,	9 33	8 33	11 00	
6 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	10 48	
6 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	10 43	
6 40	.....	.....	.....	6 35	Bell's Mills,	9 14	8 14	10 23	
7 00	8 20	7 40	6 55	.....	Altoona,	8 40	8 00	10 25	
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	

The FAST LINE East and leave Altoona at 1 15 A. M., and arrive at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, April 27, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 35	LE 7 00	Huntingdon,	AR 11 30	AR 9 45
5 50	7 18	McConnellstown,	11 13	9 30
6 05	7 33	Pleasant Grove,	11 00	9 20
6 10	7 40	Markleburg,	10 52	9 05
6 25	7 53	Coffee Run,	10 37	8 52
6 32	8 02	Rough & Ready,	10 30	8 45
6 41	8 14	Cove,	10 19	8 34
6 49	8 20	Fisher's Summit,	10 15	8 30
7 05	AR 8 35	Saxton,	10 00	8 15
7 10	LE 8 45			
7 27	9 05	Riddlesburg,	9 40	7 57
AR 7 34	AR 9 10	Hopewell,	LE 9 35	LE 7 50
LE 7 10	LE 8 45	Saxton,	AR 10 00	AR 8 15
7 28	9 03	Coalmont,	9 49	8 04
7 34	9 12	Crawford,	9 45	7 57
AR 7 40	LE 9 22	Dudley,	LE 9 40	LE 7 50
		Broad Top City,		

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 9.15, the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 25 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. (PATTERSON EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

CONNECTIONS, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
April 20, 1863. *General Superintendent.*

BIRNBAUM'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

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Huntingdon, May 16, 1855,

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J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1862

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE,
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

J. E. GREENE,
DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 7, 1863.

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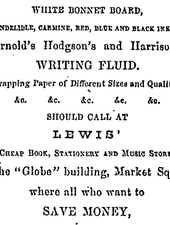

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